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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Decr 26, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

The Abandonment of Fort Moultrie.

The imperfect telegraphic despatch received yesterday in relation to the taking of Fort Moultrie by the military of South Carolina was explained by further intelligence received last night.

It appears that Maj. Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie on the night of the 27th, first striking the gun and burning the gun carriages, and then proceeding to Ft. Sumpter which he now occupies. When this was ascertained in Charleston, the military of South Carolina took possession of the abandoned fort. It is reported that Maj. Anderson took this course on his own responsibility, in order to strengthen his position. The people of Charleston were highly indignant at this movement, as it completely put them in the power of the United States forces in the fort. It is confirmed that Anderson had orders, if summoned to surrender, by the authorities of South Carolina, to deliver up the fort, but not to a miscellaneous rabble. He did not wait for a summons from the South Carolina military, but by a successful coup d'etat, has placed himself in a position to dictate terms to the rebels, including the president of the United States. The latter functionary can now order Maj. Anderson to surrender, if he chooses, but if he does, it will be proof positive that he, the president, is playing into the hands of the traitors, as there can be no excuse that bloodshed will be saved by the surrender. No force that South Carolina can bring before the fort can have any hopes of taking them.

Fort Sumpter, to which Maj. Anderson has removed, is a very strong fortress in Charleston harbor. Gen. Scott says that it is more important than Fort Moultrie is, and bomb proof, and, in fact, is the strongest fortification on the whole Atlantic seaboard. He says that a garrison of 250 men can hold it against the attack of all the rebels in South Carolina. This fortress has been left wholly defenceless by the administration. Previous to its occupation by Maj. Anderson it was occupied by twelve common laborers. The transfer of the 66 men under his command to this position, will make it an ugly point of attack for the rebels, while it commands the whole harbor of Charleston, including Fort Moultrie itself.

It is the key to all movements of troops about Charleston, and of naval operations in the bay. This movement on the part of the gallant Anderson is one of vast importance and may be the means of tipping the balance in the bud. Gen. Scott further declares that the course of Maj. Anderson was taken without consulting him, but that in a strategical point of view, he had done perfectly right, as he was now in a position that he could maintain, which was not the case at Fort Moultrie.

The decided and patriotic course promptly taken by Maj. Anderson will meet the approval of a large majority of his countrymen. He has won imperishable honor by doing the right thing at the right time.

"Occasional" writes to Forney's Press, from Washington, that he has no doubt that the disunionists propose to take possession of the federal capital by force of arms, and prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. He says:

"Not ten days ago, one of the most distinguished southern senators coolly informed a gentleman that Mr. Lincoln would not dare to come here after the expiration of the term of Mr. Buchanan; that this city would be seized and occupied as the capital of the southern confederacy, and that Mr. Lincoln would be compelled to take his oath of office in Philadelphia or New York."

Nothing but the encouragement given to treason by the president, in his criminal neglect to protect the fort at Charleston, could possibly have suggested so insane an idea as an attack upon the national capitol, and an attempt by force to prevent the inauguration of a legally elected head of the government. A fearful responsibility rests upon the man who has been the accomplice of traitors and the abettor of treason.

An address has been prepared to submit to the members of the border slave states, for their signatures, inviting the respective states by enactment or otherwise, to appoint commissioners to Baltimore on the 13th of Feb. for conference relative to the secession of all the cotton states, and devise a programme of action for the border states in case of such an emergency.

The post office department continues to receive the resignations of post-masters in South Carolina, who give as their reasons, that they are out of the Union.

The caucus of members from "conservative" states, alluded to in the telegraphic despatches, consists of representatives from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Arkansas, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. It will be perceived that Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota are left out. They don't feel bad about it, because a conservative in these times, means a man who will "cave in" to treasonable threats, and sacrifice what ought to be upheld.

It has been ascertained recently that three of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet are for the Union as it is, and are probably in favor of using force to preserve it intact; they are Messrs. Holt postmaster general, Toucey secretary of the navy, and Thomas the new secretary of the treasury. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that the two latter despatched a revenue cutter to Charleston, to aid in collecting the revenue, without consulting the president, and that it produced great indignation among the Charleston rebels. It may be that this vessel landed marines at fort Sumpter, as was rumored some days ago.

New Mexico contains about 20,000 inhabitants.

MR. WADE'S SPEECH.

(Continued from the first page.)

right, if I understand you, to secede from the government at pleasure, and set up an adverse government of your own; that one state, or any number of states, have a perfect constitutional right to do it. Sir, I can find no warrant in the constitution for any doctrine like that. In my judgment it would be subversive of all constitutional obligation. If this is so, we really have not now, and never have had, a government; for that certainly is no government, of which a state can do just as it pleases, any more than it would be of an individual. How can a man be said to be governed by law, if he will obey the law or not, as he sees fit? It puts you out of the pale of government, and reduces this Union of ours, of which we have all boasted so much, to a mere conglomeration of states, to be held at the will of any capricious member of it. As to South Carolina, I will say that she is a small state; and, probably, if she were struck by an earthquake to-day, we would hardly ever find it out, except by the unwonted harmony that might prevail in this chamber. [Laughter.] But I think she is unwise; I would be willing that she should go her own way, provided we could do it without an example fatal to all government; but standing here in the highest council of the nation, my own wishes if I had any, must be under the control of my constitutional duty.

I do not see how any man can contend that a state can go out of this Union at pleasure, though I do not propose now to argue that question; because that has been done by men infinitely more able to argue it than I am. When it was raised some thirty years ago, and challenged the investigation of the best minds of this nation of all parties, it received a verdict that I supposed had put it at rest forever. General Jackson, with all the eminent men that surrounded him in his cabinet, and in the council of the nation, with hardly any exception, except Mr. Calhoun, held that the doctrine was a delusion, not to be found in the Constitution of the United States; and not only so, but utterly destructive of all governments. Mr. Calhoun held the contrary. Mr. Webster in his great controversy with Mr. Hayne upon that subject was supposed to have overthrown him, even upon his fall, so utterly, that it was believed at the time that the doctrine could never arise or sprout up again. But here it is to-day in full bloom and glory—a state has a right to secede. Mr. Calhoun did not hold so. He held that a state had a right to nullify a law of congress that they believed to be unconstitutional. He took that distinction between the power of a state to nullify a law of congress and secession. Grounding herself upon the resolutions of 1797-98, he held that a state, in her sovereign capacity, judging in the last resort as to whether a law was warranted by the constitution, or not, must be the sole judge of her infraction of the constitution by the enactment of a law, and also of the mode of remedy. I do not believe that a second of that period. But when you come to the doctrine of secession, he himself says that that is not a constitutional remedy. He did not treat it as such. Now, sir, he goes much further than the President of the United States has gone in his message, in which he declares that the United States has no power to make war upon a seceding state. Mr. Calhoun says we undoubtedly have that power. "One remedy he calls peaceable and constitutional; and the other not. I have not the book with me; I intended to have brought it but forgot; but you will find this doctrine laid down in his famous letter to Governor Hamilton, talking and working out the distinction between peaceable nullification and secession, that puts an end to all the relationship between the general government and the state, and enables the general government, if they see fit, to declare war upon such a state. Therefore I take it that a state has no constitutional right to go out of this government.

I acknowledge, to the fullest extent, the right of revolution, if you may call it a right, and the destruction of the government under which we live, if we are discontented with it, and on its ruins to erect another more in accordance with our wishes. I believe nobody at this day denies the right, but they that undertake it, undertake it with this hazard: if they are successful, then all are right, and they are heroes; but if they are defeated, they are rebels. That is the character of all revolution; if successful, of course, it is well; if unsuccessful, then the government from which they have rebelled treats them as traitors.

I do not say this because I apprehend that any party intends to make war upon a seceding state. I only assert their right from the nature of the act, if they see fit to do so; but I would not advise nor counsel it. I should be very tender of the rights of a people, if I had full power over them, who are about to destroy a government, which they deliberately come to the conclusion they cannot live under; but I am persuaded that the necessities of our position compel us to take a more austere ground, and hold that if a state secedes, although we will not make war upon her, we cannot recognize her right to be out of the Union, and she is not out until she gains the consent of the Union itself; and that the Chief Magistrate of the nation, be he who he may, will find under the Constitution of the United States that it is his sworn duty to execute the law in every part and parcel of this government; that he cannot be released from that obligation; for there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that would warrant him in saying that a single star has fallen from his galaxy of stars in the confederacy.

He is sworn not to know that a state has seceded, or pay the least respect to their resolutions that claim they have. What follows? Not that we would make war upon her, but we should have to exercise every federal right over her if we had the power; and the most important of these would be the collection of the revenues. There are many rights that the federal government exercises over the states for the pecuniary benefit of the people there, which, if they did not want, they could dispense with. If they did not want the mails carried there, the president might abolish the offices, and cease to carry their mails. They might forego any such duty peculiarly for the benefit of the people. They might not elect their officers and send them here. It is a privilege they have; but we cannot force them to do it. They have the right under the constitution to be represented upon equal terms with any other state; but if they see fit to forego that right, and do not claim it, it is not in my power to force them to do an act of that kind.

But when you come to those duties which impose obligations upon them, in common with the other members of the confederacy, he cannot be released from his duty. Therefore, it will be incumbent on the chief magistrate to proceed to collect the revenue of ships entering their ports, presiding in every state. What follows? Why, sir, if he shuts up the ports of entry so that a ship cannot discharge her cargo there or get passage for another voyage, then ships will be forced to trade; or, if he undertakes to blockade her, and then collect it, she has

what must she do? If she is contented to live in this equivocal state all would be well perhaps, but she could not live there. No people in the world could live in that condition. What will they do? They must make up the initiative and declare war upon the United States, and the moment that they levy war force must meet force, and they must therefore, few out their independence by violence and war. There is no other way under the constitution, that I know of, whereby a chief magistrate of any politics could be released from this duty. If this state, though seceding, should declare war against the United States, I do not suppose there is a lawyer in this body but what would say that the act of levying war is treason against the United States. That is where it results. We might just as well look the matter right in the face.

The senator from Texas says it is not exactly his language; we will force you to an ignominious treaty up in Fenwick Hall. Well, sir, you may. We know you are brave, we understand your powers; we will not fight with you; but, nevertheless, if you drive us to that necessity, we must use all the powers of this government to maintain it intact in its integrity. If we are overthrown, we but share the fate of a thousand other governments that have been subverted. If you are the weakest, then you must go to the wall; and that is all there is about it. That is the condition in which we stand provided a state sets herself up in opposition to the general government.

I say that is the way it seems to me, as a lawyer. I see no power in the constitution to release a senator from this position. Sir, if there was any other, if there was an absolute right of secession in the constitution of the United States, when we stepped up there to take our oath of office, why was there not an exception in that oath? Why did not it run "that we would support the constitution of the United States unless our state shall secede before our term was out?" Sir, there is no such immunity. There is no way by which this can be done that I can conceive of except it is standing upon the constitution of the United States, demanding equal justice for all, and vindicating the old flag of the Union. We must maintain it, unless we are driven down by superior force.

Well, sir, it may happen that you can make your way out of the Union, and that by levying war upon the government, you may vindicate your right of independence. If you should do so, I have a policy in my mind. No man would regret more than myself that any portion of the people of these United States should think themselves impelled by grievances or anything else to depart out of this Union, and raise a foreign flag and a band against the general government. If there was any just cause on God's earth, I could see that was within my reach, of honorable release from any such pretended grievance, they should have it; but they set forth none; I can see none. It is all a matter of prejudice, surrendered unfortunately, I believe, as I mentioned before, more because you have listened to the enemies of the republican party, and what they said of us, while from your intolerance, you have shut out all light as to what our real principles are. We have been called and branded in the north and in the south and everywhere else, as John Brown men, as men hostile to your institutions, as meditating an attack upon your institutions in your own states—a thing that no republican ever dreamed of or ever thought of, but has been protest against as often as the question has been raised; but your people believe it. No doubt they believe it because of the terrible excitement and reign of terror that prevails there. No doubt they think so, but it arises from false information, or the want of information—that is all. Their prejudices have been appealed to until they have become uncontrollable and uncontrollable.

Well, sir, if it shall be so; if that "glorious Union," as we call it, under which the government has so long lived and prospered, is now about to come to a final end; as perhaps it may, I have been looking around to see what policy we should adopt; and thought that gloom which has been mentioned before, more because you have listened to the enemies of the republican party, and what they said of us, while from your intolerance, you have shut out all light as to what our real principles are. We have been called and branded in the north and in the south and everywhere else, as John Brown men, as men hostile to your institutions, as meditating an attack upon your institutions in your own states—a thing that no republican ever dreamed of or ever thought of, but has been protest against as often as the question has been raised; but your people believe it. No doubt they believe it because of the terrible excitement and reign of terror that prevails there. No doubt they think so, but it arises from false information, or the want of information—that is all. Their prejudices have been appealed to until they have become uncontrollable and uncontrollable.

The senate select committee of thirteen had before them to-day Mr. Douglass' proposition also Mr. Bigler's, viz: the establishment, by the constitution, of the five of 33³/4, eight territorial governments to be established north or south of that line, the geographical area being greater in the former than in the latter. When each territory has a population sufficient for one representative in congress, it is to be admitted a state, by a proclamation of the president, thus removing the question from congress. Slave.

The act of Maj. Anderson is generally condemned, for among other reasons, that while Fort Moultrie was comparatively weak, and might provoke the assault of a mob, the impregnable defense of fort Sumpter placed beyond such contingency, as it could be reduced only by a regular and protracted siege, thus avoiding an immediate conclusion.

The senate select committee of thirteen before them to-day to-morrow, will vote on the day and evening of the same, to establish, by the constitution, of the five of 33³/4, eight territorial governments to be established north or south of that line, the geographical area being greater in the former than in the latter. When each territory has a population sufficient for one representative in congress, it is to be admitted a state, by a proclamation of the president, thus removing the question from congress. Slave.

The house select committee considered the proposition of Mr. Adams, of Mass., an amendment to the constitution prohibiting congress from passing a law interfering with slavery in states where it exists.

It was agreed to by nearly an unanimous vote, several disunionists considering that the constitution already gives that security.

WASHERTON, Dec. 23.

Mr. Holt the postmaster general has sent orders to the sub-treasury of Charleston to remit all the balance, \$3500, on the post office account in his possession, immediately to the credit of the department. If this order is not complied with at once, he will demand of the federal government to enforce his orders. He is also determined as before suggested to suppress mail matter to and from S. C., if the mails are interfered with in that state.

The cabinet broke up to-night after five hours session with coming to any conclusion relative to the disposition of troops at Charleston. The impression prevailed that a conflict was inevitable. Secretary Toucey and Mr. Holt, postmaster general, urged defense. The others urged a further evacuation if necessary.

A despatch received to-night by a member of the cabinet says that troops are pouring in from the north, and will be sent to Charleston from all directions.

The opinion was expressed by a prominent member of the cabinet to-night that war was begun. Georgia troops at last account were called in to join the S. C. forces.

A despatch from Charleston states that

the proposed state loan of \$400,000, is already parcelled out among the wealthiest men of the state, mainly in Charleston, and that such is expected to furnish his share under the penalty of being considered disaffected.

BRIDGEPORT, C. N., Dec. 29.

A fire was discovered about 4 o'clock this morning in Beard's building corner of Water & Gilbert streets in the room occupied by J. J. Dunlap as hoop skirt factory. Beard's foundry was considerably damaged. Loss \$5000, insured.

About 4 o'clock this A. M. a fire broke out in the Ohio glass and crockery store of Booth, Peck & Barlow, 7 and 9 Wall street.

The building and contents were entirely destroyed. Loss \$50,000 of which \$40,000 was insured.

The surrounding buildings were somewhat damaged with their contents. Both fires were the work of incendiaries.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.

The Sun of this city is on its bulletin a special dispatch from Charleston, saying that the carpenters and brick-layers from Baltimore, employed on fort Sumpter, having refused to bear arms against South Carolina were discharged by Maj. Anderson this morning.

CHAMBERS, Dec. 23.

Advices from Jacksonville, Florida, show that four-fifths of the delegates elected to the state convention will go for immediate secession.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

About seventy-five border state congressmen met in caucus to-night. Sen. Cuttler and Colfax and Barrett were the secretaries.

The following propositions were offered by Mr. Barrett: Eleven

amendments to the constitution on the subject of secession by providing that any attempt to preserve the union between the states of the confederacy by force would be equal to unconstitutional, impolitic and destructive of republican liberty.

By Mr. Vallandingham. The Crittenden resolutions.

By Mr. Colfax. That laws of the Union

should be enforced and the union of the

states should be maintained, and that it is the duty of the executive to protect the property of the United States with all the power placed in his hands by the constitution.

By Morris of Ill.—That in maturing any plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties we will keep steadily in view the preservation of the Union under the constitution, as a paramount consideration.

After a desultory debate in which Cox, Smith, Prior of Va., Clemons, Sherman, Stanton, Colfax, Niel, Hickman, Montgomery, McLean, Harris of Va., and Harris of Md., participated, all the pending propositions were, on motion of the latter gentlemen, referred to a committee of one from each of the four states represented, to report at a future meeting to be called by them if they agreed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.

This morning the Republicans announces the receipt of a letter dated at Chicago on the 13th inst., addressed to the commander of the U. S. arsenal, at St. Louis, which details the proceedings of a republican meeting for the purpose of aiding the Kansans.

It then gives an account of a secret meeting of ten persons, during which a committee of three was called on to report what assistance had been sent to Montgomery, and what had been done at St. Louis. The plan developed, was to take possession of the U. S. arsenal, at St. Louis; also Jefferson barracks, and send all the property to Kansas.

Yester evening a large crowd of a hundred persons gathered in the city of Janesville in the county of Rock and Milwaukee streets, and the main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville, Wis. It was now "hotly" discussed artificial dentures on "Falkner's" head. This substance has been "thoroughly" tested, and is said to be superior to many others. It is very strong and light, and is worn with greater comfort than any other thing, and is said to be of great service.

THE 24th DAY OF APRIL 1861.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or tract of land lying and being in the city of Janesville in the county of Rock and Milwaukee streets, Janesville, Wis., in the state of Wisconsin, containing one acre, more or less; also one red oak wide of the east part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section five (6) in township four (4) in range eleven (11) east, in the town of Janesville, in the county of Rock and Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin, to the plaintiff, for the sum of \$5,000 worth of ammunition and cartridges, to be paid to him in two installments, one thousand dollars on the 24th day of April, and the other thousand dollars on the 24th day of April, 1862.

W. H. WHITON, Atty of Pl.

W. H. WHITON, Atty of Pl.

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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 4.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

NUMBER 248.

The Daily Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
M. BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOWE, M. BOWEN, JAMES WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Travels close matter, or its equivalent in space,
considate a square.

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unexcelled in this section of the state, and

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we challenge a comparison with any or all.

We have in our employ a foreman who, good

style and accuracy is not excelled any, where, or equal

to few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done

in the office, and no error is committed by the office

the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are

filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

CALENDAR FOR 1861.

1861.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

BUMFORD & GRAY,

GRAN, AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

Janesville, December 29, 1860.

Owing to the heavy snow storm last night receipts of produce were light today. Receipts of wheat were 2000 bushels, which sold at yesterday's bidding. Receipts of dressed hogs were very light, only about 300 being on the market, same running at 47@50¢ per light and heavy. No change in other products.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good of choice mill—spring 70@73¢; fair to good dry shipping 68@71¢; burnt and green 62@64¢ OATS—full at 44¢ per bushel.

RYE—full to 33¢ per 100 lbs.

CORN—shelled 22¢ per 50 lbs, bare 18¢ per 50 lbs.

BARLEY—good quality 30@32¢ per 50 lbs, common 26@28¢.

TIMOTHY SEED—in request at 1,00@1,70 per 40 lbs.

DRESSED HOGS—from 61@65¢ per 100 lbs.

for those weighing 350 and 300 lbs. each, and 47@50¢ per light.

POTATOES—plenty at Janesville for good to choice ones.

BUTTER—generally 12¢ per lb. for common to fair and 14¢ for choice quality.

HOGS— kommt at 14@16¢ per dozen.

HIDES—green, 44¢; Dry, 41¢; 5¢ per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—driving turkeys, 6@7¢; chickens, 6@7¢; SHEEP MEATS—hams from 20¢@22¢ each.

EGGS—full at 23¢ per 10 lbs.

DRUGS—see our list.

TOYS—see our list.

WINE—see our list.

COKE—see our list.

COAL—see our list.

IRON—see our list.

STEEL—see our list.

LEAD—see our list.

LEATHER—see our list.

IRON—see our list.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Dec 29, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

The Abandonment of Fort Moultrie.

The imperfect telegraphic despatch received yesterday in relation to the taking of Fort Moultrie by the military of South Carolina was explained by further intelligence received last night.

It appears that Maj. Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie on the night of the 27th, first spiking the guns and burning the gun carriages, and then proceeding to Ft. Sumpter which he now occupies. When this was ascertained in Charleston, the military of South Carolina took possession of the abandoned fort. It is reported that Maj. Anderson took this course on his own responsibility, in order to strengthen his position. The people of Charleston were highly indignant at this movement, as it completely puts them in the power of the United States forces in the forts. It is confirmed that Anderson had orders, if summoned to surrender by the authorities of South Carolina, to deliver up the fort, but not to a miscellaneous rabble. He did not wait for a summons from the South Carolina military, but by a successful coup d'etat, has placed himself in a position to dictate terms to the rebels, including the president of the United States. The latter functionary can now order Maj. Anderson to surrender, if he chooses, but if he does, it will be proof positive that he, the president, is playing into the hands of the traitors, as there can be no excuse that bloodshed will be saved by the surrender. No force that South Carolina can bring before the forts can have any hopes of taking them.

Fort Sumpter, to which Maj. Anderson has removed, is a very strong fortress in Charleston harbor. Gen. Scott says that it is more important than Fort Moultrie, is bold and bomb proof, and, in fact, is the strongest fortification on the whole Atlantic seaboard. He says that a garrison of 250 men can hold it against the attack of all the rebels in South Carolina. This fortress has been left wholly defenceless by the administration. Previous to its occupation by Maj. Anderson it was occupied by twelve common laborers. The transfer of the 66 men under his command to this position, will make it an ugly point of attack for the rebels, while it commands the whole harbor of Charleston, including Fort Moultrie itself. It is the key to all movements of troops about Charleston, and of naval operations in the bay. This movement on the part of the gallant Anderson is one of vast importance and may be the means of putting disunion in the bud. Gen. Scott further declares that the course of Maj. Anderson was taken without consulting him, but that in a strategical point of view, he had done perfectly right, as he was now in a position that he could maintain, which was not the case at Fort Moultrie.

The decided and patriotic course promptly taken by Maj. Anderson will meet the approval of a large majority of his countrymen. He has won imperishable honor by doing the right thing at the right time.

"OCCASIONAL" writes to Forney's Press, from Washington, that he has no doubt that the disunionists propose to take possession of the federal capital by force of arms, and prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. He says:

"Not ten days ago, one of the most distinguished southern senators coolly informed a gentleman that Mr. Lincoln would not dare to come here after the expiration of the term of Mr. Buchanan; that this city would be seized and occupied as the capital of the southern confederacy, and that Mr. Lincoln would be compelled to take his oath of office in Philadelphia or New York."

Nothing but the encouragement given to treason by the president, in his criminal negligence to protect the forts at Charleston, could possibly have suggested so insane an idea as an attack upon the national capital, and an attempt by force to prevent the inauguration of a legally elected head of the government. A fearful responsibility rests upon the man who has been the accomplice of traitors and the abettor of treason.

An address has been prepared to submit to the members of the border slave states, for their signatures, inviting the respective states by enactment or otherwise, to appoint commissioners to Baltimore on the 13th of Feb. for conference relative to the secession of all the cotton states, and devise a programme of action for the border states in case of such an emergency.

The post office department continues to receive the resignations of post-masters in South Carolina, who give as their reasons, that they are out of the Union.

The caucus of members from "conservative" states, alluded to in the telegraphic despatches, consists of representatives from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Arkansas, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. It will be perceived that Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota are left out. They don't feel bad about it, because a conservative in these times, means a man that will "cave in" to treasonable threats, and sacrifice what ought to be upheld.

It has been ascertained recently that three of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet are for the Union as it is, and are probably in favor of using force to preserve it intact; they are Messrs. Holt postmaster general, Tocney secretary of the navy, and Thomas the new secretary of the treasury. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that the two latter despatched a revenue cutter to Charleston, to aid in collecting the revenue, without consulting the president, and that it produced great indignation among the Charleston rebels. It may be that this vessel landed marines at fort Sumpter, as was rumored some days ago.

New Mexico contains about 86,000 inhabitants.

M.R. WADE'S SPEECH.

(Continued from the first page.)

right, if I understand you to be, from the government at pleasure, and set up an adverse government of your own; that one state, or any number of states, have a perfect constitutional right to do it. Sir, I can find no warrant in the constitution for any doctrine like that. In my judgment it would be subversive of all constitutional obligation. If this is so, we really have not now, and never have had, government; for that certainly is no government of which a state can do just as it pleases, any more than it would be of an individual. How can a man be said to be governed by law, if he will obey the law or not, as he sees fit? It puts you out of the pale of government, and reduces this Union of ours, of which we have all boasted so much, to a mere conglomeration of states, to be held at the will of any capricious member of it. As to South Carolina, I will say that she is a small state; and probably, if she were sunk by an earthquake to-day, we would hardly ever find it out, except by the unwonted harmony that might prevail in this chamber. [Laughter.] But I think she is unwise. I would be willing that she should go her own way, provided we could do it without an example fatal to all government; but standing here in the highest council of the nation, my own wishes, if I had any, must be under the control of my constitutional duty.

I do not see how any man can contend that a state can go out of this Union at pleasure, though I do not propose now to argue that question, because that has been done by men infinitely more able to argue it than I am. When it was raised some thirty years ago, and challenged the investigation of the best minds of this nation of all parties, it received a verdict that I supposed had put it at rest forever. General Jackson, with all the eminent men that surrounded him in his cabinet, and in the councils of the nation, with hardly any exception, except Mr. Calhoun, held that the doctrine was a delusion, not to be found in the Constitution of the United States; and not only so, but utterly destructive of all governments. Mr. Calhoun held the contrary. Mr. Webster in his great controversy with Mr. Hayne upon that subject, was supposed to have overthrown him, even upon nullification, so utterly, that it was believed at the time that the doctrine could never arise or sprout up again. But here it is to-day in full bloom and glory—a state has a right to secede. Mr. Calhoun did not hold so. He held that a state had a right to nullify a law of congress that they believed to be unconstitutional. He took that distinction between the power of a state to nullify a law of congress and secession. Grounding herself upon the resolutions of 1797-98, he held that a state, in her sovereign capacity, judging in the last resort as to whether a law was warranted by the constitution or not, must be the sole judge of her infraction of the constitution by the enactment of a law, and also of the mode of remedy. In that he hardly had a second at that point. But when you come to the doctrine of secession, he himself says that that is not a constitutional remedy. He did not treat it as such. Nay, sir, he goes much further than the President of the United States has gone in his message, in which he declares that the United States has no power to make war upon a seceding state. Mr. Calhoun says we undoubtedly have that power. One remedy he calls peaceable and constitutional, and the other not. I have the book with me; I intended to have brought it, but forgot it; but you will find this doctrine laid down in his famous letter to Governor Hamilton, taking and working out the distinction between peaceable nullification and secession, that puts an end to all the relationship between the general government and the state, and evades the general government, if they see fit, to declare war upon such a state. Therefore I take it that a state has no constitutional right to go out of this government.

I, according to the fullest extent, the right of revolution, if you may call it a right, and the destruction of the government under which we live, if we are discontented with it, and on its ruins to erect another more in accordance with our wishes, I believe nobody at this day denies the right; but they that undertake it, undertake it with this hazard: if they are successful, then all is right, and they are heroes; if they are defeated, they are rebels. That is the character of all revolution; if successful, of course it is well; if unsuccessful, then the government from which they have rebelled treats them as traitors.

I do not say this because I apprehend that any party intends to make war upon a seceding state. I only assert their right from the nature of the act, if they see fit to do so; but I would not advise nor counsel it. I should be very tender of the rights of a people, if I had full power over them, who are about to destroy a government, which they deliberately come to the conclusion they cannot live under; but I am persuaded that the necessities of our position compel us to take a more austere ground, and hold that if a state secedes, although we will not make war upon her, we cannot recognize her right to be out of the Union, and she is not out until she gains the consent of the Union itself; and that the Chief Magistrate of the nation, he who he may, will find under the Constitution of the United States that it is his sworn duty to execute the law in every part and parcel of this government; that he cannot be released from that obligation; for there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that would warrant him in saying that a single star would frown on his galaxy of stars in the confederacy.

He is sworn not to know that a state has seceded, or pay the least respect to their resolutions that claim they have. What follows? Not that we would make war upon her, but we should have to exercise every federal right over her if we had the power; and the most important of these would be the collection of the revenues. There are many rights that the federal government exercises over the states for the popular benefit of the people there, which, if they did not want, they could dispense with. If they did not want the mail carried there, the president might abolish the offices, and cease to carry their mails. They might forego any such duty peculiarly for the benefit of the people. They might not elect their officers and send them here. It is a privilege they have; but we cannot force them to do it. They have the right under the constitution to be represented upon equal terms with any other state; but if they see fit to forego that right, and do not claim it, it is not incumbent upon the president to endeavor to force them to do an act of that kind.

But when you come to those duties which impose obligations upon them, in common with the other members of the confederacy, he cannot be released from his duty. Therefore, it will be incumbent on the chief magistrate to proceed to collect the revenue of ships entering their ports, precisely in the same way and to the extent that he does now in every other state of the Union. We cannot release him from that obligation. The constitution, in thunder tones, demands that he shall do it alike in the ports of every state. What follows? Why, sir, if he shuts up the ports of entry so that a ship cannot discharge her cargo there or get passage for another voyage, then ships will cease to trade; or, if he undertakes to blockade her, and thus collect it, he has not gained her independence by secession.

What must she do? If she is contented to live in this equivocal state all would be well perhaps, but she could not live there. No people in the world could live in that condition. What will they do? They must take the initiative and declare war upon the United States, and the moment that they levy war force must meet force, and they must, therefore, hew out their independence by violence and war. There is no other way under the constitution, that I know of, whereby a chief magistrate of any politics could be released from this duty. If this state, though seceding, should declare war against the United States, I do not suppose there is a lawyer in this body but what would say that the act of levying war is treason against the United States. That is where it results. We might just as well look the matter right in the face.

The senator from Texas says—it is not exactly his language—we will force you to an ignominious treaty up in Faneuil Hall. Well, sir, you may. We know you are brave, we understand your powers; and we want no fight with you; but, nevertheless, if you drive us to that point, we must use all the powers of this government to maintain its integrity. If we are overthrown, we but share the fate of a thousand other governments that have been overthrown. If you are the weakest, then you must go to the wall; and that is all there is about it. That is the condition in which we stand provided a state sets herself up in opposition to the general government.

I say that is the way it seems to me, as a lawyer. I see no power in the constitution to release a senator from this position. Sir, if there was any other, if there was an absolute right of secession in the constitution of the United States when we stepped up there to take our oath of office, why was there not an exception in that oath? Why did it not run "that we would support the constitution of the United States unless our state should secede before our term was out?" Sir, there is no way of such immunity. There is no way by which this can be done that I can conceive of except it is standing upon the constitution of the United States, demanding equal justice for all, and vindicating the old flag of the Union. We must maintain it, unless we are driven down by superior force.

Well, sir, it may happen that you can make your way out of the Union, and that by levying war upon the government, you may vindicate your right to independence. If you should do so, I have no policy in my mind. No man would regret more than myself that any portion of the people of these United States should think themselves impelled by grievances, or anything else to depart out of this Union, and raise a foreign flag and a hand against the general government. If there was any just cause when Fort Moultrie was comparatively weak, and might provoke the assault of a mob, the impregnable defense of fort Sumpter placed beyond such contingency, as it could be reduced only by a regular and protracted siege, thus avoiding an immediate collision.

The above statement was obtained from a source believed to be reliable, but there is no means of verifying its absolute credibility. The cabinet continued in session nearly six hours, and it is certain that it adjourned till to-morrow without coming to a conclusion, in relation to the affairs of South Carolina.

The act of Maj. Anderson is generally commended, for among other reasons, that while Fort Moultrie was comparatively weak, and might provoke the assault of a mob, the impregnable defense of fort Sumpter placed beyond such contingency, as it could be reduced only by a regular and protracted siege, thus avoiding an immediate collision.

The senate select committee of thirteen had before them to day Mr. Douglass' proposition, also Mr. Bigler's, viz: the establish-

ment, by the constitution, of the line of 30° 48' 30" eight territorial governments to be established north or south of that line, the geographical area being greater in the former than in the latter. When each territory has a population sufficient for one representative in congress, it is to be admitted a state by a proclamation of the president, thus removing the question from congress. Slave to be prohibited north of, and tolerated south of that line. They also considered the proposition of Mr. Rice to the establishment of a similar line, to admit all the territory north of this line as one state, to be called Washington, and all the territory south of this line as one state, to be called Jefferson, and admitted with slavery. All these were rejected. The committee, finding they cannot agree on any recommendations, will report to the senate at an early day.

Well, sir, if it shall be so; if that "glorious Union" as we call it, under which the government has so long lived and prospered, is now about to come to a final end, as perhaps it may, I have been looking around to see what policy we should adopt; and through that gloom which has been cast over us, I still see a glorious future for those who stand by the old flag of the nation. There lie the fair fields of Mexico all before us. The people there are prejudiced against us. They fear you intend to overrun and enslave them. You are a slavery propaganda, and you are filibusters. That has raised a violent antagonism between you and them. But, sir, if we were once released from all obligation to your institutions, as meditating an attack upon your institutions in your own states—a taking that no republican ever dreamed of or ever thought of, but has been protested against as often as the question has been up; but your people believe it. No doubt they believe it because of the terrible excitement and reign of terror that prevails there. No doubt they think so, but it arises from false information, or the want of information—that is all. Their prejudices have been appealed to until they have become uncontrolled and uncontrollable.

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The house select committee considered the proposition of Mr. Adams, of Mass., an amendment to the constitution prohibiting congress from passing a law interfering with slavery in states where it exists. It was agreed to by nearly unanimous vote, several disunionists considering that the constitution already gives that security.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

Mr. Holt the postmaster general has sent orders to the sub-treasury of Charleston to remit all the balance, \$3500, on the post office account in his possession, immediately to the credit of the department. If this order is not complied with at once he will demand of the federal government to enforce his orders. He is also determined as before suggested to suppress mail matter to all those who stand by the old flag of the nation. They will be prohibited from mailing letters to all in it; and I say to the commercial men of the north, if you go along with me, and adopt this policy, if we must come to this, you will be seven-fold indemnified by the trade and commerce of that country for what you lose by the secession. That about eating ice and granite in the north. Why, sir, Great Britain now carries on a commerce with Mexico to the amount of nearly a hundred millions of dollars. How much of it do we get? Only about eight million. Why so? Because, by our treatment of Mexico, we have led them to fear and to hate us; and they have been compelled, by our liberal policy, to place themselves under the shadow of a stronger nation for their own protection.

The senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) and my colleague (Mr. Pugh) have said that we black republicans were advocates of negro equality, and that we wanted to build up a black government. Sir, it will be out of the most blessed ideas of the times, if it shall come to this, that we will make inducements to every free black among us to find his home in a more congenial climate in Central America or in Lower Mexico. We will be divested of every one of them; and then, endowed with the splendid domain that we shall get, we will adopt a homestead policy, and we shall invite the poor, the destitute, Indians, negroes, white men from every clime under heaven, to come in there and make his home. So, sir, we will build up a nation, renounced by this process, of white laboring men. You may build yours upon compulsory servile labor, and the two will flourish side by side; and we shall very soon see whether your principles, or that of the Union itself; and that the Chief Magistrate of the nation, he who he may, will find under the Constitution of the United States that it is his sworn duty to execute the law in every part and parcel of this government; that he cannot be released from that obligation; for there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that would warrant him in saying that a single star has fallen from his galaxy of stars in the confederacy.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH DIRECTORY

Methodist Church.—Rev. J. S. Goddard, Pastor—Sabbath services, 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. Presbytery meeting, Oct. 22. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

Trinity Church.—Rev. W. R. Bass, Pastor—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M. Friday evening service 7½ P. M.

Charles Church.—W. Spalding, Pastor. Sunday services, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

Primitive Methodist Church.—Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

Congregational Church.—M. P. Knott, Pastor. Sabbath services 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—J. H. Jones, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Lecture, Thursday evening.

St. Cuthbert (Catholic).—Corner Cherry and Main streets. Masses at 8 A. M. and 10½ A. M. Vespers at 5 P. M.

CALENDAR FOR 1861.

Year	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1861	January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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A Brother to his Sister, or a Clergyman to his Pastor, is one

of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. There is a

lot of variety in them.

The price of each machine is \$10.00.

W. MINER, Agent, 10½ Main street, Janesville.

Main street, Janesville.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, December 29, 1860.

Owing to the heavy snow storm last night receipts of

produce were light today. Receipts of wheat were

200 bushels, which sold at yesterday's quotations.

Receipts of dressed hogs were very light, only about 200

head being on the market, sales ranging at 47½ to 50

cents for light and 50 to 52 for heavy.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good of choice, 70¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 18¢ per lb. for common to fair

choice for quality.

EGGS—dozen, 12¢ per dozen.

HIDES—Green, 40¢; dry, 50¢; salt, 58¢.

FLOUR—spring at 20¢ per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 60¢; chickens, 6¢;

SHEEP PELTS—range from 25¢ to 50¢ each.

BAKED—good quality 30¢ to 50¢ per lb., common

20¢.

TIMOTHY SEED—in request at 1,000¢ per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—from 5½ to 6½ and 50¢ per lb.

for these weighing 260 and 300 lbs. each, and 47½¢ per

lb. for light.

POTATOES—plenty at 18¢ per lb. for good to choice ones.

BUTTER—plenty at 18¢ per lb. for common to fair

choice for quality.

EGGS—dozen, 12¢ per dozen.

HIDES—Green, 40¢; dry, 50¢; salt, 58¢.

FLOUR—spring at 20¢ per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 60¢; chickens, 6¢;

SHEEP PELTS—range from 25¢ to 50¢ each.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

TRY OUR TOILET SEVTS.

Bohemian and French Perfume Bottles,

HAIR BRUSHES AND COMES,

LUBIN & MITCHELL'S CHOICE EXTRACTS

Colognes, Perfumes, &c.,

Fit for Holiday Gifts, at

PALMER'S DRUG & TEA STORE.

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, &c.

CHICKEN, POULTRY, &c.,

at the highest price paid for good fresh

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at the best price paid for good fresh

CHICKEN, POULTRY, &c.,

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. GOODELL, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School p. A. M. Friday evening services, 7 P. M. PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. KINNEY, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—J. H. JENSEN, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. PRAYER MEETING, (Catholic)—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. JOHN CONROY, Pastor. Services at 8 A. M., and 10½ A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

CALENDAR FOR 1861.

JAN.	1861.												JULY.
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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